

MANY MILLIONS MORE ARE PAID AS INCOME TAX

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The personal income tax was paid during the last fiscal year by 357,545 individuals, who turned into the government \$11,046,162 more by nearly \$12,000,000 than the total paid by the 357,598 making returns the year before, according to the annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue, made public tonight.

The greatest increase shown was in the amounts paid by those subject to the normal tax, a jump from about \$12,728,000 in 1914, to about \$16,559,000 in 1915.

Incomes exceeding \$500,000 paid this year \$6,429,000, compared with about \$2,437,000 last year. There were 82,754 individuals subject to the normal tax, 127,445 who reported incomes between \$100 and \$500 and 172, whose returns were made on a basis of incomes of \$500 or more.

Under the corporation income tax, 29,445 returns were made, a decrease of 17,461 from the previous year, prescribed by the report to various conditions incident to the war in Europe and the trouble in Mexico. The corporations paid \$28,588,952, or about \$6,827,000 less than 1914. The report says examination showed that but few corporations had purposely falsified their returns or sought to evade the tax.

Recommendations are made for changes in the income tax law to broaden its scope and increase the revenue expected under it.

Practically the government through the use of artificially colored oleomargarine are said to have reached the total of \$17,500,000. The total collected from all sources by the bureau amounted to about \$412,581,000.

GREGORY OUTLINES POLICY OF GOVERNMENT IN OIL SUITS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Attorney General Gregory issued a statement tonight outlining the policy of the government in suits instituted against various companies in California and Wyoming which have occupied and are operating public oil lands withdrawn from entry by the Taft order of 1909. Millions of dollars worth of lands are at stake.

No suits have yet been instituted, says the attorney-general, "except those in which it was the opinion of this department that irreparable injury would result to the government by a failure to take prompt action. No suits within the near future are contemplated except those of a similar character. Naturally, when proceedings have been instituted to protect the government's rights in all cases where delay would be disastrous because of the removal of oil by irresponsible persons, or for other reasons, further suits in which the government's rights seem clear will be instituted unless Congress sees fit to take some action altering its attitude as heretofore expressed."

In view of the decision of the United States supreme court in the Midway Oil case holding up the Taft order, and in view of action by Congress calling upon the attorney-general to protect the interests of the United States in matters and suits affecting withdrawn oil lands, Mr. Gregory says: "An attorney general who remained passive under such circumstances would be subject to proper and severe criticism."

The statement was issued in response to requests from merchant associations and others in California that no further suits be brought or resolvers appointed pending legislation by Congress for relief of the oil companies.

The attorney-general says, "are now occupying the land included in the withdrawal and whose occupancy or work of exploration began after the date of withdrawal, or having been begun before was not diligently continued until oil was discovered, are trespassing against the rights of the government. If these trespassers were technical trespassers, and those who did not involve continuing, enormous and irreparable losses to the whole people of the United States, a temporary suspension of the efforts of this department to enforce the law might be excusable. But such is not the case. In many instances only through the intervention of the courts can the deposit and waste of oil, and the damage to the remaining deposits due to negligent operation, be in any wise checked or mitigated."

The suits heretofore instituted in California and Wyoming and those in contemplation are confined to cases in which there is strong evidence that the occupancy and discovery work were begun after the withdrawal work came effective and cases involving serious charges of fraud. It is the general policy of the department to deal first and most expeditiously with the cases which seem the most flagrant.

The suits are to be tried in courts of equity where equities claimed by the defendants can be asserted and will doubtless be fully protected."

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ANGLO-FRENCH TROOPS ARE NOW NEAR GREEK FRONTIER

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Anglo-French troops who last week began their retirement from their advanced positions in Southern Serbia, are now approaching, if they have not crossed, the Greek frontier and the attitude Greece will adopt becomes more and more important.

Dispatches from Athens and news available in London indicate that the matter, which was left to the Greek and allied military authorities at Salonika, is being amicably arranged and that the allies will be allowed to return to that city without any interference on the part of the Greeks and will be permitted to remain there.

Questions which are seriously occupying the Greek government have to do with the use of the railways, which are needed for the Greek troops, and the damage that might be done to them, with the object of impeding Bulgarian pursuit, should the British and French decide that the Greek government has good evidence of the efficient manner in which the Greek engineers destroy railways in the work done along the line north of the Greek frontier. So well was this accomplished that the Bulgarians were greatly delayed, having to make roads covered with snow, with the result that the French escaped almost unscathed.

The British, who had advanced further from the railway to the north-east of Lake Doiran had a much more difficult feat to accomplish when retirement was decided on and suffered more heavily. They were faced by greatly superior forces, and according to an official report, "and tonight, their successful withdrawal to a position extending from Lake Doiran to the Vardar valley was largely due to the gallantry of three Irish regiments. The British casualties are estimated at 1,500."

What the next move will be is known only to the allied staffs, but it is generally believed that the Anglo-French forces will fall back to Salonika, where reinforcements are arriving and which will be fortified.

There also are reports that the allies have landed a division at Kavala, 90 miles along the coast from Salonika and near the Bulgarian frontier, but there is no confirmation of this. It is true, the object doubtless is to secure the railway and prevent the Bulgarians from sending troops westward into Greece.

The Austro-Hungarians continue their attacks on the Serbians in the Albanian mountains and on the Montenegrins in their hills, but apparently in much slower than it was in Serbia, the positions being easier to defend.

Dispatches from Petrograd indicate that the Germans are withdrawing their center to what is known as the Bag river line, which, however, at many places is considerably north-east of that river. This withdrawal is due to their inability to secure complete control of the Luga railway, which was necessary for the successful holding of the advanced positions which they reached after the great drive of last summer. They have evacuated Sionga, lying to the west, and Baranovitch and Kolin, just to the east of Brest Litovsk, which they are making the center of their new line. These are being very strongly fortified.

This suggests that the Germans hope to create a salient in the east as they did in the west, and that if they cannot break through there, they will make it just as difficult for the Russians to do so.

There has been increased artillery activity on the western front and the arrival of soldier seawards may force shadow attacks from one side or the other. It is generally believed that the Germans will make the attempt this time, as they have brought up a large amount of artillery.

Intense Action Continues
PARIS, Dec. 12, H. P. M.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Salonika, dated Sunday, says: "An intense action continues along the entire allied front, the Bulgarians attacking in dense mass formations. The allied retreat continues methodically."

The situation of the British north of Doiran has noticeably improved, thanks to the arrival of reinforcements from Salonika. Fresh British troops are landing daily."

British Attack Repulsed
LONDON, Dec. 12.—The repulse of an attack by a British detachment which endeavored to surprise the German lines near Neuve Chapelle on the French front, is officially announced in today's army headquarters statement.

INHUMANE AND BARBAROUS
(Continued from Page One)

substantially confirms the principal declaration of the survivors, as it admits that the Ancona after being attacked, drifted Sunday, and sank while persons were still on board.

The Austro-Hungarian government has been advised, through the correspondence which has passed between the United States and Germany of the attitude of the government of the United States as to the use of submarines in attacking vessels of commerce, and the acquiescence of Germany in the use of such vessels in the attack on the Ancona.

The government of the United States has expressed in an uncertain term to the ally of Austria-Hungary, the commander of the submarine which attacked the Ancona failed to put in a place of safety the crew and passengers of the vessel, and was purposed to destroy, because it is presumed of the impossibility of taking it into port as a prize of war.

The government of the United States considers that the commander violated the principles of international law and of humanity by selling and torpedoing the Ancona before the persons on board had been put in a place of safety or even given sufficient time to leave the vessel. The conduct of the commander can only be characterized as wanton slaughter of defenseless non-combatants since at the time when the vessel was shelled and torpedoed, she was not, it appears, resisting or attempting to escape; and no other reason is sufficient to excuse such an attack, not even the possibility of rescue.

The government of the United States, therefore, is forced to conclude either that the commander of the submarine acted in violation of his instructions or that the Imperial and Royal government failed to issue instructions to commanders of its submarines in accordance with the law of nations and the principles of humanity.

WARNED FROM DOLORES
EL PASO, Dec. 12.—The American employees of the Pearson companies at Madera, Chihuahua, arrived here tonight. They related that on Friday night they were warned from Dolores by Villa officers leading the advance guard of troops from Sonora that they would be unsafe. They left immediately for the border.

Villa, it was said, at Juarez tonight, established headquarters near Chihuahua City today.

COL. ROOSEVELT PAYS TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 12.—Former President Roosevelt, addressing a large gathering at Tuskegee Institute here tonight, paid tribute to the memory of Booker T. Washington, negro educator, author and publisher, who died November 14. Some of the foremost citizens of the state and nation attended the memorial services, which were presided over by Seth Low, former mayor of New York and president of the board of trustees of Tuskegee of the entire country.

Booker T. Washington did justice, Washington directed his life work toward making Tuskegee institute, which he founded, an asset to the state and nation. He also asserted that when he was in the White House, Mr. Washington was one of the men to whom he turned for advice because he "knew that he would not give me one word of great drive or last motive, but because he would state what in his best judgment was for the best interests of the people of the entire country."

Booker T. Washington did justice, loved money and valued money. His every step helped others. His monument lies in the minds and memories of those whom he has served and inspired.

The board of trustees will meet here tomorrow morning to select Dr. Washington's successor. Indications tonight were that Major R. B. Moton, commandant of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., would be chosen.

The government of the United States is unwilling to allow the latter alternative and to credit the Austro-Hungarian government with an intention to permit its submarines to destroy the lives of helpless men, women and children. It pretends to believe that the commander of the submarine committed this outrage without authority and contrary to the general or special instructions which he received.

As the good relations of the two countries must rest upon a common regard for law and humanity, the government of the United States cannot be expected to do otherwise than demand that the Imperial and Royal government denounce the sinking of the Ancona as an illegal and indefensible act; that the officer who perpetrated the deed be punished; and that reparation be made for the citizens of the United States who were killed or injured by the attack on the vessel.

The government of the United States expects that the Austro-Hungarian government, appreciating the gravity of the case, will accede to its demands and will accept of this expectation on the belief that the Austro-Hungarian government will not sanction or defend an act which is condemned by the world as inhuman and barbarous, which is such to all civilized nations, and which has caused the death of innocent American citizens.

"LANSING."
Consideration of the text of the note dispatched all day in official and diplomatic circles in Washington today. Everywhere information was being passed indicating how the communication was received by the United States government and what effect it might have upon public opinion in Austria-Hungary.

The course the United States will pursue is understood to have been determined upon. The issue is clearly defined. A reasonable time will be given Austria-Hungary in which to reply to the communication. If further action is taken, the word "protest" as used in the note is understood to mean that Austria-Hungary must accede to the demand of the United States within a week of the most, if the demand is not complied with, immediate severance of diplomatic relations is regarded as certain.

The statement in the note that the Austria-Hungarian government had been advised through correspondence passed between the United States and Germany of the attitude of the United States toward submarine warfare, is based upon the knowledge that the Austrian embassy here fully cognizant of everything that passed between Washington and Berlin.

Although in some quarters it was thought that the Austrian government would reply that the commander of the submarine exceeded or disregarded his instructions, it was pointed out that the official statement of the Austro-Hungarian admiralty in regard to the sinking of the Ancona apparently attempted to justify the actions of the submarine by stating that the vessel tried to escape and that a vessel was approaching when the Austrian war vessel submerged and torpedoed the Ancona.

The situation between the two countries is complicated by the facts which have been brought to the attention of the state department in connection with the investigation of Austrian Consul and diplomatic officials. These cases, involving Alexander von Soller, consul general at New York, Baron Erich Zweidlnck, charge of the Austrian embassy here, and other officials, still were under consideration.

It was said tonight that it was probable that decisions might not be reached until some indication was received of the position of the Austro-Hungarian government in regard to the Ancona demands.

The breaking off of diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary, aside from all considerations, would be a disaster, because it would mean the recalling of Frederick C. Poole, American ambassador at Vienna, who is being regarded as engaged in a great work in the cause of humanity in the war zone.

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(Special to The Republican)
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SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 12.—A wireless warning directing her to come within the three mile limit, was received by the steamer San Juan of the New York and Porto Rico steamship company a short time before she was stopped by the French cruiser Desbarres, it is reported here. The warship also picked up the message while steaming near Arrecife, forty miles from here. The young French officer, who boarded the San Juan, found William Gunthorpe and Fritz Luthar, the two Germans, who were removed, according to Captain Evans, who told the following story of his experience:

"The officer asked for the passenger list and pointed out the names of Gunthorpe and Luthar, asking us to produce them. One other man, C. L. Schiffedecker, among several passengers with German names, was questioned by the Frenchman, but not taken off when he asserted he was an American citizen."

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A German civilian employee attached to the postmaster's staff of the Argentine transport Pampa, which was boarded Thursday night by a French officer before she entered the harbor here on her way from Buenos Ayres to New York was not removed from the ship, supposedly because he was an Argentine government employee.

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Gift Suggestions from our Jewelry Store

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Varied selection, comprised of the newer designs. Cuff Buttons, Stick Pins, Pocket Knives, Tie Clasps, Bar Pins, Beauty Pins, Collar Buttons, Bib Holders, Baby Pins in sets of three linked together with gold chains—new Three-piece Pin Set for the matchless high collar—and a large assortment of Baby Rings.

Leather Goods

Selvage Sets—5 pairs of Handkerchief Sets in wide range—assorted colored cases—Handkerchief Cases—Humidor—Cigar Cases—Tie Cases—Collar Bags in all colors, with Collar Button Case attached—Manufacturing Sets of Humble Steel with ivory handles, rolled in Swede cases, \$1.50.

Sterling Silver

Extensive showing in articles that will bear lasting remembrance—Pencils—Pocket Knives—Styluses—Glove Buttons—Emerald Cushions—Shoe Horns—Shoe Buttons—Nail Files—Napkin Rings—Hem Measures—Needle Cases—Picture Frames—Vases—Salt and Pepper Shakers—Casseroles—Mustard Mugs—Domino Sugar Holders—Coasters—Ash Trays—Fruit Knives—Butter Spreaders—Carving Sets—Toilet Sets—Hat Brushes—Clothes Brushes—and Souvenir Spoons.

Special Offering

Sterling Silver Baby Spoons with fancy surved handle and plain bowl at each, 75c.

What One Dollar Will Do at the Jewelry Counter

A rare collection of articles are offered at \$1.00 each—fitted work boxes—automatic counters—pedometers—Persian ivory fans—in box of same hand-decorated—Persian ivory clocks—bat brushes—statues—frames—brass tie racks—and candle holders—leather covered flasks—souvenir spoons—bead bags and bracelets.

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